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ABSTRACT

This teacher's guide helps teachers plan a class program for Veterans Day. The guide contains the following components (many with activities): "History of Veterans Day"; "Veterans Day National Ceremony"; "Suggested Veterans Day Programs"; "America's Wars (Statistics)"; "Fly Your Flag Regularly and Correctly"; "Respecting Your Flag"; "Correct Method of Folding the United States Flag"; "Who Said It? (Quotation Match)"; "Can You Fold This Flag? (Coloring Project)"; "Attack on Pearl Harbor 60th Anniversary (Essay Topic)"; "The Veterans History Project"; "Answers to 'Who Said It?'"; and "A Message from the President of the United States." (BT)

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Lessons of Liberty

Veterans Day 2001 Teacher's Guide

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VETERANS DAY NATIONAL COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER 11

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VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I OF THE USA
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BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA
AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
NAVY SEABEE VETERANS OF AMERICA
UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS
STATE DIRECTORS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Dear Principal:

It is my pleasure to provide this Teacher's Guide and the enclosed Veterans Day 2001 poster. The Teacher's Guide contains Veterans Day information and activities for both elementary and secondary school classes. As you can see, we have made education a central element of this year's poster.

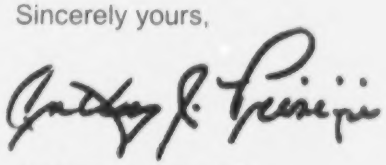
Earlier this year, the United States Senate designated the week of November 11 through November 17, 2001, as National Veterans Awareness Week and encouraged "educational efforts directed at elementary and secondary school students concerning the contributions and sacrifices of veterans." I believe the enclosed materials will assist you in preparing and presenting Veterans Day lessons and programs in your school.

As Chairman of the Veterans Day National Committee, it is my distinct honor to assist government officials, civic leaders and educators in honoring America's 25 million living veterans. I think you will find a number of good ideas in this guide for making Veterans Day meaningful for your students. But I need your help to make this guide even better. I ask that you let me know about Veterans Day activities at your school so that I can share those ideas with others in next year's Veterans Day Teacher's Guide and on our Veterans Day World Wide Web page, http://www.va.gov/pubaff/vetsday/index.htm.

I encourage you to reproduce and distribute this material throughout your school. Please feel free to download this year's guide, poster, and other Veterans Day information from the Web page.

Thank you for helping your students gain an appreciation for the contributions America's veterans have made for all of us, and I look forward to hearing about your school's Veterans Day activities and your suggestions for improving this Teacher's Guide.

Sincerely yours,



Anthony J. Principi
Secretary of Veterans Affairs

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Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, (80D), 810 VERMONT AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20420
Area Code (202) 273-5730 http://www.va.gov/pubaff/vetsday/index.htm

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the Veterans Day National Committee is pleased to provide this Teacher's Resource Guide to nearly 110,000 schools again this year. President Calvin Coolidge said, "No person was ever honored for what he received. Honor has been the reward for what he gave." It is our hope that, by thanking America's veterans for their sacrifices and for what they have given of themselves, we can reward them with the honor they so richly deserve.

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Fact sheets about the origin and design of the United States Flag, Flag Day and other holidays, the national anthem, the story of "Taps" and many more can be found by clicking on the "Patriotic Fact Sheets" link on the Veterans Day World Wide Web page (http://www.va.gov/pubaff/vetsday/index.htm).

"Let us solemnly remember the sacrifices of all those who fought so valiantly, on the seas, in the air, and on foreign shores, to preserve our heritage of freedom, and let us reconsecrate ourselves to the task of promoting an enduring peace so that their efforts shall not have been in vain."

Dwight D. Eisenhower
Presidential Proclamation 3071
Veterans Day, 1954

HISTORY OF VETERANS DAY

"A Soldier Known But to God"

In 1921, an American soldier—his name "known but to God"—was buried on a Virginia hillside overlooking the Potomac River and the city of Washington, DC. The burial site of this unknown World War I soldier in Arlington National Cemetery symbolized dignity and reverence for America's veterans.

Similar ceremonies occurred earlier in England and France, where an "unknown soldier" was buried in each nation's highest place of honor (in England, Westminster Abbey; in France, the Arc de Triomphe).

These memorial gestures all took place on November 11, giving universal recognition to the celebrated ending of World War I hostilities at 11 a.m., November 11, 1918 (the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month). The day became known as "Armistice Day."

Armistice Day officially received its name in America in 1926 through a Congressional resolution. It became a national holiday 12 years later by similar Congressional action.

If the idealistic hope had been realized that World War I was "the War to end all wars," November 11 might still be called Armistice Day. But shortly after the holiday was proclaimed, World War II broke out in Europe and shattered that dream. Of the 16 million Americans who served in the armed forces during World War II, more than 400,000 died.

"To Honor Veterans of All Wars"

Raymond Weeks of Birmingham, Ala., organized a "Veterans Day" parade for that city on November 11, 1947, to honor all of America's veterans for their loyal service. Later, U.S. Representative Edward H. Rees of Kansas proposed legislation changing Armistice Day to Veterans Day to honor all those who have served America in all wars.

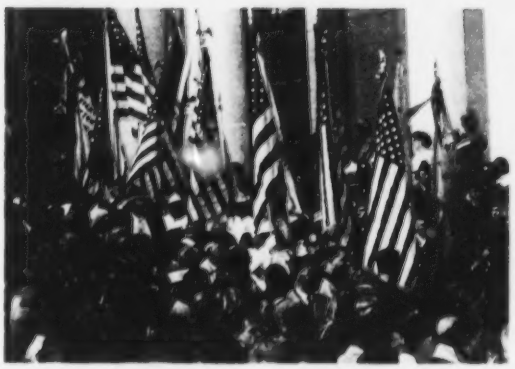
In 1954, President Eisenhower signed the bill proclaiming November 11 as Veterans Day, and called upon Americans everywhere to rededicate themselves to the cause of peace. He issued a Presidential Order directing the head of the Veterans Administration, now the Department of Veterans Affairs, to form a Veterans Day National Committee to organize and oversee the national observance of Veterans Day. In addition to fulfilling that mission, the committee oversees the annual production and distribution of the Veterans Day Poster and this Veterans Day guide.

In 1968, Congress moved Veterans Day to the fourth Monday in October. However, it became apparent that the November 11 date was a matter of historic and patriotic significance to a great many Americans. As a result, Congress formally returned the observance of Veterans Day to its traditional date in 1978.

"Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the week of November 11 through November 17, 2001, be designated as 'National Veterans Awareness Week' for the purpose of emphasizing educational efforts directed at elementary and secondary school students concerning the contributions and sacrifices of veterans."

Senate Resolution 143
August 3, 2001

VETERANS DAY NATIONAL CEREMONY



For more images of the Veterans Day National Ceremony, visit the Veterans Day Web Page at http://www.va.gov/pubaff/vetsday/index.htm

The Veterans Day National Ceremony is held each year on November 11 at Arlington National Cemetery. At 11 a.m., a color guard, made up of members from each of the military services, renders honors to America's war dead during a tradition-rich ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns. The President or his representative places a wreath and a bugler sounds "Taps." The balance of the ceremony, including a "Parade of Flags" by numerous veterans service organizations, takes place inside the Memorial Amphitheater, adjacent to the Tomb.

In addition to planning and coordinating the National Veterans Day Ceremony, the Veterans Day National Committee supports a number of Veterans Day Regional Sites. These sites conduct Veterans Day celebrations that provide excellent examples for other communities to follow.

SUGGESTED VETERANS DAY PROGRAMS

Most schools and local communities throughout America sponsor activities to honor veterans on their special day. There is no one "right" way to celebrate Veterans Day. The simplest of observances can be very meaningful. Participation by veterans organizations and other patriotic groups can enhance many of the activities suggested in this guide.

1. Veterans Day Ceremony

Because the weather can be quite raw in November in many parts of the country, an indoor assembly program eliminates to need to draw up foul weather contingency plans. The scope of such a program may be large enough to permit invitations to the community at large. This outline represents a typical one-hour program. Organizers should feel free to modify this program in any way.

Prelude and Posting of Colors – As the audience enters to be seated, a school or community musical organization may offer several appropriate selections. A procession and posting of the Nation's colors (the American Flag) is always a stirring event. Local veterans service organizations often participate in such programs with their impressive array of military banners and American flags.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and Singing of the National Anthem – The program chairperson, school principal or student body president should invite the audience to stand and join in the Pledge of Allegiance and singing of the National Anthem.

Introductory Remarks – Brief introductory remarks set the tone for the program. The following remarks may be used or, if desired, the President's Veterans Day Proclamation, which the White House issues and posts on the Internet shortly before Veterans Day at http://www.whitehouse.gov, may be read. Additional remarks and suitable quotations can be found on the Veterans Day Web page (http://www.va.gov/pubaff/vetsday/index.htm).

> *In 1780, the American patriot, Thomas Paine, wrote these words, "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."*

Today, we are gathered to do just that – to offer our love and thanks to the unbroken line of men and women who did not shrink from service to their country.

It may be possible to count the number of times America's military has been called to defend freedom throughout the world. But we will never know how many more crises have been avoided because tyrants understood that America's Armed Forces were prepared to defend our freedom and the freedom of others throughout the world. You can be certain, however, that there have been many, many such times.

More than one million American service members died in the service of this country. More than 1.4 million lived with the wounds they suffered while fighting for us. More than 25 million former service members are still living today. They are that special group of Americans we call "veterans." Today, we honor them and say "Thank you for serving."

And so, as we honor all who served, those who fought America's wars and those who fought to keep the peace, let us remember these words of President John F. Kennedy: "Now the trumpet summons us again -- not as a call to bear arms, though arms we need -- not as a call to battle, though embattled we are -- but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle year in and year out, 'rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation' -- a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty and war itself."

America's veterans did not shrink from the service of their country. They do, indeed, deserve the love and thanks of man and woman.

Special Musical Selection – A band or choral group should offer one of the more impressive patriotic selections available.

Introduction of Guests – Dignitaries selected as special guests may include local government officials, school alumni with distinguished military service, veterans from the community who represent different periods of service and faculty members who are veterans.

Principal Speaker – Your principal speaker should be invited far enough in advance to allow adequate preparation for your program.

Student Essay or Reading – In school programs, student body participation may be increased by including in the program various presentations by individual pupils. Selected essays from class or school-wide competitions may be offered by the student-author. A reading by a student of a well-known patriotic address by an American President or military hero is also effective. There are a number of published musicals/narratives which can enhance your program.

Moment of Silence, Taps – While Veterans Day is primarily a tribute to America's living veterans, and is typically observed more as a celebration than as a somber remembrance, it is always appropriate to include a moment of respect for those who gave their lives for their country. The signing of the World War I Armistice took place in a railway coach near the battle zone in France. The bugles sounded "cease firing" and the hostilities ended, marking a most significant moment in world history. Although 11 a.m. remains a traditional hour for this type of tribute, a moment of silence is appropriate at any point in the program. This may be followed by a rendition of "Taps."

Closing – The Master of Ceremonies announces "Retire the Colors." Accompanied by appropriate music, such as a John Philip Sousa march, the colors are paraded out of the assembly area, concluding the ceremony.

2. Messages to Veterans

One of the most personal and meaningful Veterans Day activities for students is to send notes or cards to hospitalized veterans or those living in veterans homes. Students can design and send individual notes or cards or work together as a group and send an oversized card or poster signed by all of the students in the class. Elementary school students can color American Flags, fold them using the diagrams on page 12 of this booklet as a guide, then mail them in one large envelope to the nearest VA medical center or state veterans home. There is a flag suitable for coloring on page 13 of this booklet. Additional flags for coloring, including a two-sided flag, can be printed or downloaded from VA's Veterans Day Web pages. Addresses for state veterans homes and VA medical centers in your area can be found in the blue government pages of the telephone book. There also is a link to the VA facility locator on the Veterans Day Web page (http://www.va.gov/pubaff/vetsday/index.htm). Envelopes sent to medical centers should be addressed to "Voluntary Service Director" and those sent to veterans homes should be addressed to "Administrator."

3. Flag-Raising Ceremony

Weather permitting, outdoor flag-raising ceremonies highlight an activity that occurs daily at many schools, but often goes unnoticed. Such a ceremony, although brief, should include the Pledge of Allegiance and the playing of the National Anthem. A special guest may be invited to participate.

4. Musical Programs

Veterans Day offers an excellent opportunity for school or community musical organizations to display their talents. A midday concert at the school or at a central location in the community may be especially dedicated to Veterans Day. An innovative program might include selections known to have been popular during America's wars.

5. Poster Contest

The creative talents of students can be encouraged through participation in a school-wide Veterans Day poster contest. Winners should be appropriately recognized and awarded certificates. Local newspapers should be invited to photograph the winning entries.

6. School Newspaper Activities

Veterans Day stories can be featured in school publications. Publish a roster of faculty members who are veterans. Describe Veterans Day activities being held in classrooms throughout the school.

7. Library Activities

School or community libraries can prepare lists of recommended reading material suitable for Veterans Day. An appropriate display of book jackets or a special shelf containing selected publications can be used to call attention to the project.

8. Plays and Skits

A short dramatic scene can make Veterans Day meaningful for students by providing an opportunity to perform historical research and use creativity to express their feelings about veterans. The script for a play written for elementary school students to perform can be found on the Veterans Day Web page at http://www.va.gov/pubaff/vetsday/index.htm.

9. Football Games

Veterans Day is observed at the time of year when schools and clubs are engaged in football competition. The presentation of the colors and playing of the National Anthem may be keyed to Veterans Day by an appropriate public address announcement. Halftime presentations by school bands afford an ideal opportunity to offer special patriotic selections and marching routines. Card section displays also may be used to visually recognize Veterans Day.

10. School Cafeteria Activities

Patriotic decorations in school dining areas add a colorful reminder of Veterans Day. Create special menu items such as decorated cupcakes or cookies.

11. Patriotic Groups

Local veterans, historical or other patriotic organizations may enliven Veterans Day programs by providing period-uniformed flag bearers, fife and drum corps, and other marching and musical units. These organizations may also provide speakers with unique military experiences to share. One of the most popular activities among students is to meet with local veterans during an assembly or in individual classrooms to hear veterans share their experiences and answer student questions. The veterans can be relatives of students or members of local veterans service organizations.

12. The Department of Veterans Affairs

Local VA facilities — medical centers, regional benefits offices and national cemeteries — can serve as sources of information and speakers for Veterans Day programs. They can also provide contact with local veterans service organizations and arrange visits, tours and other special programs for students. To contact your local VA facilities, look under Department of Veterans Affairs in the Federal Government listings in the local telephone directory.

13. Other Classroom Activities

Veterans Day themes can be included in writing assignments. First-person accounts of military service of a relative or friend can help develop narrative skills. Assign students to investigate the various benefits offered to veterans by government agencies. Write about veterans who are receiving educational benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs. Describe various veterans memorials which may be located nearby.

The colorful and varied uniforms worn by members of the armed forces throughout our history offer students of all ages ideal subjects to draw and paint. Elementary-school children enjoy opportunities to create and exhibit costume items. Making colored construction paper hats representing various military eras is a modest and effective way of interesting pupils in Veterans Day subjects. The official emblems and seals of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard can be portrayed by students in a variety of methods, such as mosaics, applique, decoupage, as well as the traditional painting and drawing approaches.

Ask students to research and list all their known relatives who served in the Armed Forces. Since more than 30 percent of the United States population is comprised of veterans, their dependents and survivors, most students should be able to contribute something.

The suggestions in this booklet do not cover all the possible commemorative activities Veterans Day inspires. Additional Veterans Day ideas and information can be found on the Veterans Day Web page.

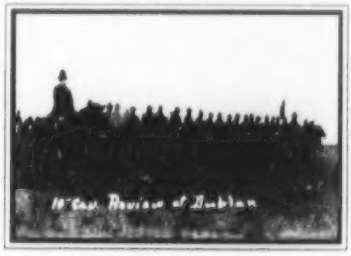
America's Wars

AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(1775 - 1783)

Total Servicemembers	184,000 to 250,000
Battle Deaths	4,435
Non-mortal Woundings	6,188

WAR OF 1812
(1812 - 1815)

Total Servicemembers	286,730
Battle Deaths	2,260
Non-mortal Woundings	4,505



INDIAN WARS
(Approx. 1817 - 1898)

Total Servicemembers	106,000*
Battle Deaths	1,000*

MEXICAN WAR
(1846 - 1848)

Total Servicemembers	78,718
Battle Deaths	1,733
Other Deaths in Service	11,550
Non-mortal Woundings	4,152

CIVIL WAR (1861 - 1865)

Total Servicemembers (Union)	2,213,363
Battle Deaths (Union)	140,414
Other Deaths in Service (Union)	224,097
Non-mortal Woundings (Union)	281,881
Total Servicemembers (Confederate)	600,000 to 1,500,000
Battle Deaths (Confederate)	74,524
Other Deaths in Service (Confederate)	59,297**
Non-mortal Woundings (Confederate)	unknown

SPANISH - AMERICAN WAR
(1898 - 1902)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide)	306,760
Battle Deaths	385
Other Deaths in Service	2,061
Non-mortal Woundings	1,662

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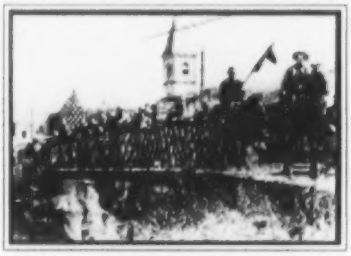
America's Wars



WORLD WAR I
(1917 - 1918)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide)	4,734,991
Battle Deaths	53,402
Other Deaths in Service	63,114
Non-mortal Woundings	204,002
Living Veterans	2,212

WORLD WAR II
(1940 - 1945)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide)	16,112,566
Battle Deaths	291,557
Other Deaths in Service	113,842
Non-mortal Woundings	671,846
Living Veterans	5,032,591

KOREAN WAR
(1950 - 1953)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide)	5,720,000
Battle Deaths	33,686
Other Deaths (in Theater)	2,830
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	17,730
Non-mortal Woundings	103,284
Living Veterans	3,769,254

VIETNAM WAR
(1964 - 1975)

Total Servicemembers (Worldwide)	9,200,000
Battle Deaths	47,410
Other Deaths (in Theater)	10,788
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	est. 32,000
Non-mortal Woundings	153,303
Living Veterans	8,221,038

GULF WAR
(1990 - 1991)

Total Servicefnembers (Worldwide)	2,322,332
Battle Deaths	147
Other Deaths (in Theater)	235
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	914
Non-mortal Woundings	467
Living Veterans	1,822,962*

AMERICA'S WARS TOTAL
(America's Wars Figures are through September 30, 2001)

Military Service During Time of War	41,865,460 to 42,831,460
Battle Deaths	650,953
Other Deaths (in Theater)	13,853
Other Deaths in Service (Non-Theater)	524,605
Non-mortal Woundings	1,431,290
Living War Veterans	(18,848,057)*
Total Living Veterans	25,038,459*

Source: Department of Defense, unless otherwise indicated.

"Other Deaths in Service" is the number of service members who died while on active duty, other than those attributable to combat, regardless of the location or cause of death.

Total Living Veterans includes veterans who served during periods other than those shown above.

* VA estimate

** An estimated additional 26,000 to 31,000 died in Union prisons.

Photos:
National Archives and Records Administration: http://www.nara.gov/nara/nail.html
Defense Visual Information Center: http://www.dodmedia.osd.mil/

FLY YOUR FLAG REGULARLY AND CORRECTLY ..... HERE'S HOW!

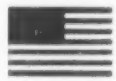
The U.S. flag, when carried in a procession with another or other flags, should be either on the marching right (the flag's own right) or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line. Never display the U.S. flag from a float except from a staff, or so suspended that its folds fall free as though staffed.

When other flags are flown from the same halyard, the U.S. flag should always be at the peak. When other flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the U.S. flag should be hoisted first and lowered last. No flag may fly above or the right of the U.S. flag (except flags of other nations; see below).

When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, the U.S. flag should hold the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the clergy's or speaker's right facing the audience. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the speaker or to the right of the audience.

The U.S. flag, when displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the U.S. flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.



If displayed flat against the wall on a speaker's platform, the U.S. flag should be placed above and behind the speaker with the union of the flag in the upper left-hand corner as the audience faces the flag.

The U.S. flag should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of states or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

When the U.S. flag is displayed from a staff projecting from a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When suspended from a rope extending from the building on a pole, the flag should be hoisted out, union first from the building.

When the U.S. flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground. The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for a moment and then lowered to half staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day.

When the U.S. flag is displayed other than from a staff, it should be displayed flat, or so suspended that its folds fall free. When displayed over a street, place the union so it faces north or east, depending upon the direction of the street.

The U.S. flag should form a distinctive feature at the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

During a ceremony when hoisting, lowering or whea the flag is passing in parade, all persons should face the flag, stand at attention and salute. A man should remove his hat and hold it with the right hand over the heart. Men without hats and women salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

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RESPECTING YOUR FLAG

Important Things to Remember

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. If not in uniform, a man should remove his hat with his right hand and hold it at his left shoulder, with the hand over his heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag, and render the military salute.

Display the U.S. flag every day, but especially on national and state holidays. On Memorial Day, the flag should be flown at half-staff in the forenoon (sunrise until noon), then raised to its normal position at the top of the staff. When raising the flag to half-staff, first raise it to the top of the staff, then lower it half-way. When lowering a flag that has been flying at half-staff, first raise it to the top of the staff, then lower it all the way.

The U.S. flag should be displayed on or near the main building of every public institution, in or near every school on school days, and in or near every polling place on election days.

Always hoist the U.S. flag briskly. Lower it slowly and ceremoniously.

Things Not to Do

Never show disrespect to the U.S. flag.

Never dip the U.S. flag to any person or thing. Regimental colors, state flags, and organization or institutional flags are dipped as a mark of honor.

Never display the U.S. flag with the field of stars at the bottom, except as a distress signal.

Never let the U.S. flag touch anything beneath it — ground, floor, water or merchandise.

Never carry the U.S. flag horizontally, but always aloft and free. Always allow the U.S. flag to fall free — never use the U.S. flag as drapery, festooned, drawn back or up in folds. For draping platforms and decoration in general, use blue, white and red bunting. Always arrange the bunting with blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

Never fasten, display, use or store the U.S. flag in a manner that will permit it to be easily torn, soiled or damaged in any way.

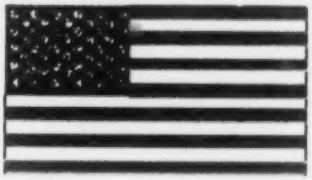
Never use the U.S. flag as a covering or drape for a ceiling or use it for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything.

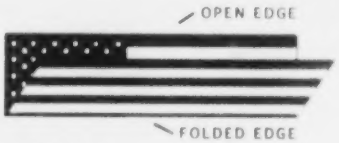
Never place anything on the U.S. flag and never have placed upon it, or on any part of it, or attached to it, any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture or drawing of any nature.

The U.S. flag should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs, and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. However, a flag patch may be affixed to the uniform of military personnel, fire fighters, police officers and members of patriotic organizations. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

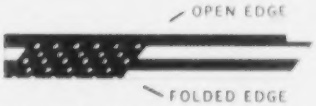
When the U.S. flag is no longer in suitable condition for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning. Many veterans organizations perform this service with dignified, respectful flag retirement ceremonies.

CORRECT METHOD OF FOLDING THE UNITED STATES FLAG

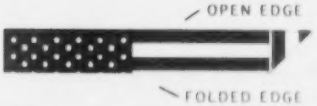




(a) Fold the lower striped section of the flag over the blue field.



(b) Folded edge is then folded over to meet the open edge.



(c) A triangular fold is then started by bringing the striped corner of the folded edge to the open edge.

(d) Outer point is then turned inward parallel with the open edge to form a second triangle.

(e) Triangular folding is continued until the entire length of the flag is folded in the triangular shape with only the blue field visible.

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WHO SAID IT?

Match the quotations on the left with the names on the right.

1. "The power and diversity of the Armed Forces, active Guard and Reserve, the resolve of our fellow citizens, the flexibility in our command to navigate international waters that remain troubled are all essential to our security."

2. "It is foolish and wrong to mourn the men who died. Rather we should thank God that such men lived."

3. "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

4. "They that are on their guard and appear ready to receive their adversaries, are in much less danger of being attacked than the supine, secure and negligent."

5. "Honor to the soldier, and Sailor everywhere, who bravely bears his country's cause. Honor also to the citizen who cares for his brother in the field, and serves, as he best can, the same cause."

6. "No man is worth his salt who is not ready at all times to risk his well-being, to risk his body, to risk his life, in a great cause."

7. "That is not to say that we can relax our readiness to defend ourselves. Our armament must be adequate to the needs, but our faith is not primarily in these machines of defense but in ourselves."

8. "Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

__ President John F. Kennedy

__ President George Washington

__ Admiral Chester Nimitz

__ Abraham Lincoln

__ President Gerald R. Ford

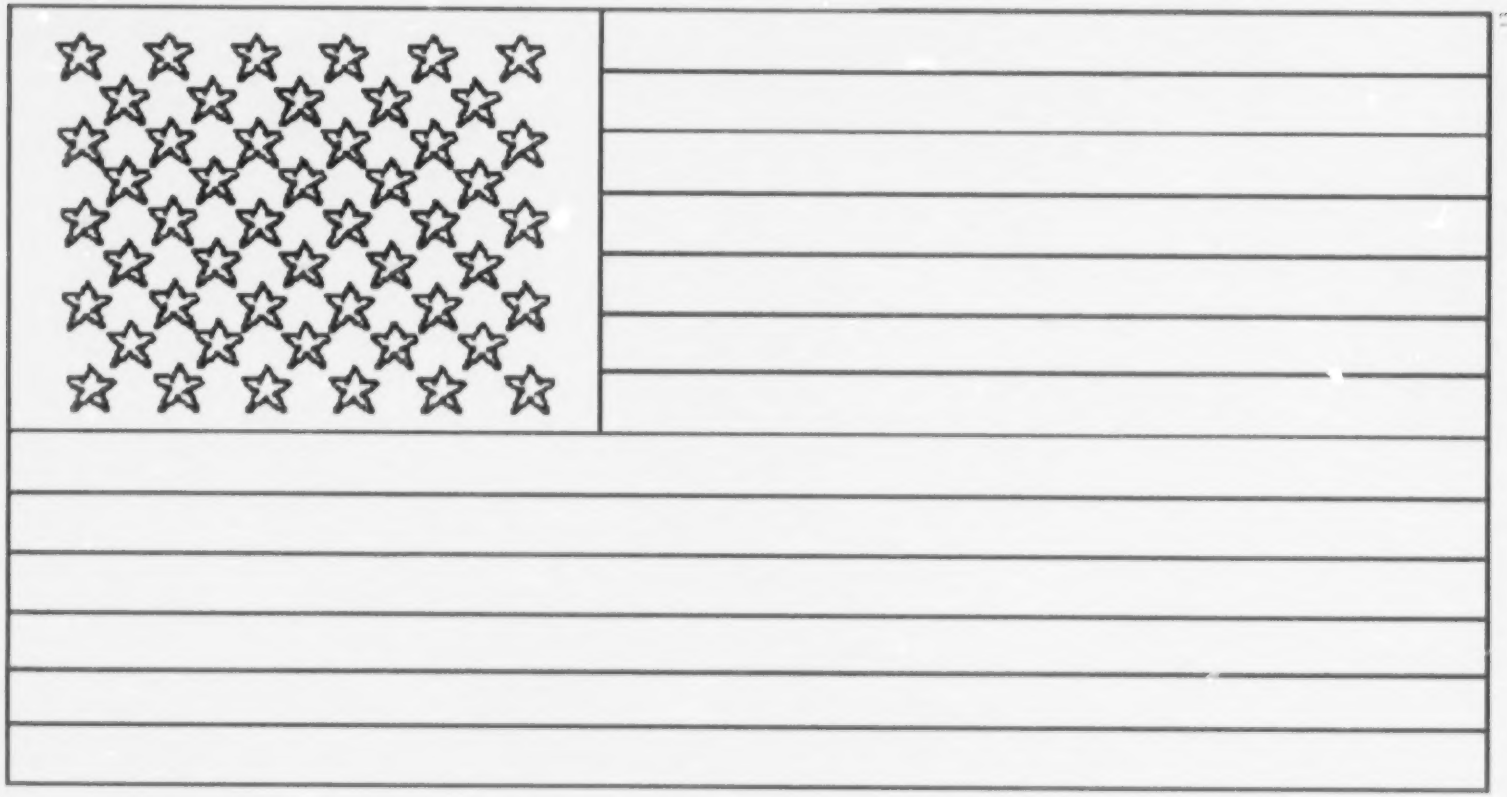
__ Benjamin Franklin

__ General George S. Patton, Jr.

__ President Theodore Roosevelt

(Answers on page 15.)

Can you fold this flag?



After coloring the flag, see if you can fold it correctly.

Hint: Because this flag is one-sided, make your first two folds in the opposite direction from what is shown in the diagrams on page 12, keeping the field of stars on the outside.

Additional flags for coloring, including a two-sided flag, can be printed or downloaded from VA's Veterans Day Web pages (http://www.va.gov/pubaff/vetsday/index.htm).

Attack on Pearl Harbor - 60th Anniversary

When dawn broke on the Hawaiian Island of Oahu on the Sunday morning of December 7, 1941, a gentle wind blew through the palm trees as people attended church services, prepared to do some Christmas shopping or just enjoy a typical weekend day in that peaceful paradise. At 7:55 a.m., local time, those gentle winds turned to winds of war, as military bases all around the island came under attack from aircraft launched from Japanese aircraft carriers.

Barely two hours later, 2,403 Americans were dead, more than a thousand more were wounded. Navy, Marine, Army and Coast Guard units all came under fire. Two-thirds of the 223 American military aircraft on the island and 21 naval vessels were destroyed or damaged. However, the military's oil depots were not destroyed and no American aircraft carriers were damaged, as they were at sea conducting maneuvers at the time of the attack. More than 1,100 of the 1,177 sailors who perished aboard the battleship USS Arizona are still entombed in the ship's sunken hull. To this day, visitors to the USS Arizona Memorial can see small rivulets of oil seeping from the ship beneath the memorial.

The entire Pacific region seemed to burst into flames, as Japanese forces attacked Malaya, Hong Kong, Guam, the Philippine Islands and Wake Island that same day, and Midway Island the next. On December 8, in an address to Congress, President Franklin D. Roosevelt called December 7, 1941, "a date which will live in infamy."

Using the information above, along with your own research, answer the following essay questions.

1. What factors allowed the "date which will live in infamy" to occur?
2. Could the attack have been avoided?
3. How did the absence of U.S aircraft carriers affect the outcome of the war?
4. Could there ever be "another Pearl Harbor"?

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The Veterans History Project

The Library of Congress, through its American Folklife Center, has developed a program called the "Veterans History Project" to collect and preserve audio- and video-recorded oral histories from America's war veterans, along with documentary materials such as letters, diaries, photographs, and films. The American Folklife Center will make this material accessible to the American people by developing online presentations of the collection as part of the National Digital Library.

How can you participate? Children can interview their grandparents; students can talk with veterans and homefront supporters in the community; veterans can interview each other; and libraries, museums, and civic groups can start their own projects.

The mission of the Veterans History Project is to collect the memories, accounts, and documents of war veterans from World War I, World War II, and the Korean, Vietnam, and Gulf Wars, and to preserve these stories for future generations.

To get details about submitting material, click on the "Project Kit" link on the Veterans History Project's World Wide Web page: http://www.loc.gov/folklife/vets/vets.html.

Answers to "Who Said It?"

(from page 12)

1. President Gerald R. Ford (1913 - present): 38th President of the United States; played on the University of Michigan national championship football teams in 1932 and 1933; served in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

2. General George S. Patton (1885-1945): Four-Star U.S. Army general; veteran of World Wars I and II; during WW II, led allied troops to victories in North Africa, Sicily, France and Germany.

3. President George Washington (1732 - 1799): 1st President of the United States; led all American Forces during the Revolutionary War as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

4. Benjamin Franklin (1706 - 1790): American writer, printer, philosopher, scientist and statesman; helped draft the Declaration of Independence; signer of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.

5. President Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865): 16th President of the United States. In his second inaugural address, Lincoln pledged his support for the Nation's veterans, declaring that America must "care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan."

6. President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919): 26th President of the United States; affectionately known as "Teddy" or "T.R."; led U.S. cavalry troops, known as the "Rough Riders," during the Spanish-American War.

7. Admiral Chester Nimitz (1885 - 1966): Five-Star U.S. Navy Admiral; commanded U.S. Naval Forces in the Pacific during World War II. On September 2, 1945, he accepted the Japanese surrender, which was signed in Tokyo Bay on board the American Battleship, USS Missouri.

8. President John F. Kennedy (1917-1963): 35th President of the United States; wrote Pulitzer Prize winning book, "Profiles in Courage; commanded PT Boat 109 in the Pacific during World War II.

The Veterans Day National Committee and the Department of Veterans Affairs thank all teachers for the important work you do in the classroom every day. We also thank you for honoring America's veterans by making Veterans Day meaningful for your students. We hope you find this Veterans Day resource guide useful.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 31, 2001

I am pleased to send warm greetings to the students and teachers observing Veterans Day in schools across America.

Every November 11, we honor the men and women who have kept America free and secure by serving in the Armed Forces of the United States. Veterans Day is a fitting tribute to the courageous men and women who were willing to fight for the ideals of liberty. In defense of freedom, they have cleared the seas, charged the hills, and covered the skies. They have never let us down.

Through their service, our veterans have joined a long line of patriots willing to risk all to preserve our freedom and the American way of life. Many have died in defense of this country, and we cannot measure the value of the freedoms secured by their supreme sacrifices. While America can never repay the debt it owes to its veterans, we can express our gratitude by remembering their valiant service.

This Veterans Day, I encourage you to learn about the sacrifices our veterans have made and continue to make for all of us. America's 25 million living veterans deserve our lasting respect and appreciation.

Best wishes for a meaningful and memorable observance.

The Veterans Day 2001 Teacher Resource Guide is published
in honor of U.S. veterans by the
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Department of Veterans Affairs

Honoring All Who Served

VETERANS DAY
November 11, 2001